Horticulture Tips
May 2005

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service
Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources
Oklahoma State University

GARDEN TIPS FOR MAY!

David Hillock

Trees and Shrubs

- Prune and feed azaleas immediately after blooming.
- Insect Alert: (F-7306)
  - Bagworms on juniper and arborvitae. (Late May)
  - Elm leaf beetles and larvae on elms. (Late May)
  - Mimosa webworms on mimosa and honeylocust.
  - Lace bugs on sycamore, pyrancantha and azalea.
- Soak new transplants and newly planted trees unless rainfall is abundant.
- Pine needle disease treatments are needed in mid-May. (F-7618)

Turfgrass

- Cool-season lawns can be fertilized again. If you did not fertilize cool-season grasses in March and April, do so now.
- Warm-season lawns may be fertilized again in May. (F-6420)
- Seeding of warm-season grasses such as bermudagrass, buffalograss, zoysiagrass and centipedegrass is best performed in mid-May through the end of June. The soil temperatures are warm enough for germination and adequate growing season is present to promote winter hardiness.
- Dollar spot disease of lawns can first become visible in mid-May. Make certain fertilizer applications have been adequate before ever applying a fungicide. (F-7658)
- Nutsedge plants become visible during this month. Post-emergent treatments are best applied for the first time this month (F-6421). Make certain warm-season grasses have completed green-up.
- The second application of pre-emergent annual grass herbicides can be applied in late-May or early June, depending upon timing of first application (F-6421). Check label for details.
- Vegetative establishment of warm-season grasses can continue. (F-6419)

Flowers

- Annual bedding plants can be set out for summer color.
- Plant summer bulbs such as cannas, dahlias, elephant ear, caladiums and gladiolus.
- Shake a leaf over white paper to look for spider mites. If the tiny specks begin to crawl, mites are present.

Water Gardens

- Clean out water garden and prepare for season. Divide and repot water garden plants.
- Begin feeding fish when water temperatures are over 50^{o}F.

Fruits and Vegetables

- Plant watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, eggplant, okra, sweet potatoes, etc.
- Fruit spray programs should be faithfully continued during the next several weeks. (F 6235)
- Late May is the best time to control borers in the orchard. Check for label recommendations and controls.

Mulching Garden Soils

David Hillock

Mulching Oklahoma garden soils may be one of the most valuable cultural practices of gardening. The use of organic materials for mulches can provide many beneficial effects. These include the control of annual grasses and weeds; the elimination of the need for cultivation and the resulting damage to plant roots; the reduction of moisture evaporation; the increase of water absorption and retention; the decrease in runoff and soil erosion; and the regulation of soil temperature. Other benefits are cleaner, more easily harvested crops; the reduction of fruit rot; and easier movement through the garden during very wet periods.

Surface mulches will provide conditions for plant roots to develop throughout the surface inches of the soil to absorb water, nutrients, and oxygen. Luxuriant stem, leaf, flower, and fruit growth follows the development of vigorous, extensive root growth.

Most Oklahoma soils are high in mineral content, but low in organic matter. The use of organic mulches in the home garden and their incorporation into the soil at the close of each gardening season provides an opportunity to increase soil organic matter content, improve the physical condition of the soil, and add some nutrients.

Mulching Materials

Many materials are available for mulching. The selection of a particular material depends upon the cost, availability, the season of the year, and the crop to be mulched. Since one of the more important factors in successful home gardening is the maintenance of an adequate level of organic matter in the soil, this article will consider primarily those materials that produce this result. Suitable organic mulch materials should decompose within a season and should not contain undesirable quantities of viable seeds and harmful disease organisms or pests. The material should be easily applied and remain in place. It should not pack down and should be effective for at least one season. Finally the mulch should be incorporated with the soil for further decomposition. It is a good practice to incorporate or compost garden refuse at the close of the gardening season. This eliminates protective quarters for insects to use in winter months.

Application of the Mulch

A mulch is frequently applied soon after the emergence of the crop seedlings or following transplanting. A delay in application of the mulch may be desirable if the soil has not warmed sufficiently during the spring season. In the event of excessive soil moisture, crop plant roots may develop in the mulch layer where aeration is more favorable for root growth at that time. The depth of a mulch layer will be influenced by the texture of the mulch material since a primary objective is to prevent or greatly reduce the germination and growth of annual weeds

and grasses. The amount used might vary from 1 inch for sawdust, peat moss, cotton seed hulls, ground corncobs, compost or similar density materials to 4 to 8 inches for straw, hay, corn stalks or other coarse materials. Another factor in determining the amount and type of mulch material used is the need to provide protection to foliage, flowers and fruits from soil-borne disease organisms that could splash upon the plant. Also, to prevent the development of fruit rots or leaf diseases. Many of the more permanent plants of the yard and garden may also be mulched to maintain a continuous soil cover under and around the plants. This might include trees and shrubs as well as hardy perennial flower, fruit and vegetable plants. Some plants that benefit from summer mulching include: tomato, pepper, eggplant, okra, green beans, cucumbers, cantaloupe, squash, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, brussel sprouts, sweet corn, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, boysenberries, blueberries and tree fruits. Also, chrysanthemums, columbine, roses, azaleas, asters, lilies, daylilies, perennial phlox, peonies and many kinds of annual flowers benefit. Generally, the semi-arid plants and most wild flowers, when grown in higher rainfall regions, should not be mulched. Sweet potatoes do not benefit from summer mulching except in very sandy soils and in dry seasons. Using organic materials as mulches may cause an increase in certain garden pests. The mulch provides an excellent environment for sowbugs (or pillbugs) to grow. Some treatment to reduce this pest may be needed. Recommendations for this are provided in Fact Sheet F-7313 "Home Garden Insect Control."

Polyethylene Film and Other Sheet Forms of Mulching

The use of air-tight sheets of plastic are less desirable as mulching materials because of the lack of air movement into the soil surface during periods of soil drying. However, this may be offset by specific advantages of the practice. When attempting to garden in an area infested with perennial weeds or grasses the use of chemicals to control them may make gardening in that area undesirable for several months. An alternative weed control program is cultivation of the area, and application of the needed fertilizers. Then cover the surface with black polyethylene, set plants or plant seeds in the soil through slits in the film. The result of this system will be the destruction of the perennial grasses or weeds if the covering remains over the soil throughout the growing season. There may be small amounts of grass or weed growth through the slit openings and these plants may require physical removal at the close of the gardening season. Also available to the home gardener are commercial fabric weed barrier products. Weed barriers are manufactured geotextile materials that provide a protective barrier primarily for weed control in the landscape. Fabric weed barriers are air and water permeable in most cases. However, on slopes water tends to run along the fabric surface without readily penetrating the material. In most cases gardeners use a decorative mulch on top of the fabric barrier to restrain the water from run-off and add aesthetic appeal. Nutsedge and other similar weeds have been known to grow through the fabric barrier. The commercial vegetable industry has had degradable plastic film available during the past few years to reduce their dependency of cleanup and disposal. Such films are now available for home gardens. Photodegradable films disintegrate under the exposure of ultraviolet light in a time-released manner that usually lasts through one growing season. However, remnants of the plastic can remain after a growing season. Soil and foliage that may cover the plastic also blocks the Ultra Violet light, thus preventing complete breakdown. The use of aluminum foils or laminates may provide similar effects. Also, certain kinds of insects (leaf hopper, spider mites and aphids) may be repelled depending on the intensity of reflected light to the under side of the plant foliage.

Yard Trash - A Valuable Resource
Yard trash such as lawn clippings, leaves and pine needles are an inexpensive and valuable resource for your vegetable garden and landscape. Try recycling yard trash instead of sending it to the landfill. Yard trash can be transported to your compost pile and used later for mulch and/or soil conditioning. Leaves, twigs and other larger pieces should be shredded to aid in speed of decomposition. A lawn mower or mulching attachment can also be used to shred the leaves during the fall season. Yard trash can be directly utilized as mulch also, but if not fully decomposed, may compete with nutrients for the plants. Supplemental nutrients may be needed in this case.

For more information on mulches for the garden see fact sheet F-6005 "Mulching Garden Soils," available from your County Cooperative Extension office or online at http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/HomePage

Grafting Time!

Becky Carroll

Late April or early May is usually the start of grafting season, depending on your location in the state. When the bark is "slipping" (bark easily peels from wood), it is the time to get out and try your hand at grafting. Remember your graftwood should be stored properly to insure grafting success. Keep it in cold storage until just before going to the field. Then protect it from heat and wind.

Converting small seedlings? Refer to fact sheet 6230 or Four-flap Grafting of Pecans. The four-flap or banana graft is used on smaller trees or small limbs, usually less than an inch. The important thing to remember is to size your graftwood to the rootstock or cut portion. A slightly larger piece of graftwood than the cut portion will graft easier.

If you are changing larger trees to another cultivar the bark graft will work best. Fact Sheet 6204 details the process to use on trees up to about 4 inches in diameter.

Most anyone can be a successful grafter. Have all the grafting supplies ready and together, good healthy graftwood and vigorously growing rootstock trees to help your grafting success.

If your trees received some freeze damage, you may want to wait until some new growth pushes out to see if the trees are going to be healthy. Grafting onto a stressed tree will reduce your chance of being successful. If you have too much damage, it may be best to postpone grafting until the next year.

Also, if you have recently planted or transplanted seedlings, let them get established at least a year before trying to graft. The extra stress of grafting on top of the establishment stress can be too much for some seedlings.

Is your county having a grafting demonstration? If so, email me and we will post the information on the pecan & fruit web site. Growers and pecan enthusiasts are always looking for a chance to see some grafting. becky.carroll@okstate.edu.

The graftwood source list is now available online on the Pecan Management Page under Links of Interest. Here is the address http://www.hortla.okstate.edu/pecan/links_of_interest.htm.

Remember to water newly planted trees and keep weed growth down. It has been very dry and trees will stress if not kept watered until the root system has a chance to develop.

Mexican Zinnia – *Zinnia angustifolia*, Great Summer Annual for the Garden

David Hillock

Mexican Zinnia is an Oklahoma Proven selection (2001) that is a superb performer under proper growing conditions. Mexican Zinnia prefers full sun and a well-drained soil. The plant tolerates the heat and humidity quite well. In fact, watering requirements are actually low to moderate. Overwatering this plant will usually lead to its demise. Areas that I have observed it growing best are areas of full sun with lots of heat, like along the edge of a concrete patio or sidewalk. In areas where they get too much water and/or shade they struggle to survive. Once established they are quite drought tolerant and are especially good plants for western Oklahoma gardens. Several cultivars of Mexican Zinnia are available with white, yellow or orange flowers that bloom all summer. All thrive in the heat, are mildew resistant, and make excellent 1-foot-tall compact plants for containers, bedding or edging.

Controlling Caterpillar Pests

David Hillock

Caterpillar pests are common on many landscape plants and can cause mild to severe damage depending on plant species and number of caterpillars present. Control of caterpillars may not be necessary in some instances because their numbers are kept in check by numerous natural enemies such as parasitic flies and wasps, disease, predator insects and birds. On shade trees, even if the caterpillars become numerous, a healthy tree can withstand a complete defoliation early in the growing season. New transplants or trees weakened by weather or other factors may require control. Hand-picking caterpillars from flowering plants and vegetables is also an effective method. Most caterpillars are very susceptible to products containing *Bacillus thuringiensis*, such as Javelin$_R$, Dipel$_R$, Bactospeine$_R$ or Ortho's$_R$ B.t. Biospray. This product is less effective on older larvae because they must consume it for effective control. Young and older caterpillars can also be controlled with the naturalyte ingredient spinosad that is found in Conserve$_R$ and some retail insecticide products as well as other insecticides that are labeled for these pests in ornamentals. Control is best achieved before caterpillars become full-grown, and it is essential to get thorough coverage, since they are often slightly protected within their "nest". Of course, it is important to select the right product for the given situation and to always read and follow product labels directions.

Late Freeze In Some Areas

Becky Carroll

April 24th took many people by surprise with frosty and freezing temperatures. On the Oklahoma Pecan & Fruit Research Station near Perkins, temperatures remained just above freezing in the majority of the orchard according to Mesonet and other weather sensoring equipment.

In the grape demonstration plot, the grapes were growing and just about to begin bloom. The temperature recorders plotted a low of 32.2 degrees at about 6 feet high. None of the grapes in the plot were damaged, but just next to the plots are some nursery rows of grapes. These grapes are not trellised and were severely damaged. The demonstration plots were okay because they were up off the ground. The lower temperatures were at the ground level.

The peaches grown on the higher areas of the station didn't sustain any damage.

Some of the pecans in the lower areas had some leaf damage but not any shoot damage. Some trees had no damage except for low hanging limbs. The location in the orchard, and height of limbs was the determining factor for whether the trees experienced any damage.

Reports from some areas are not so good. Some vineyards in low areas were damaged severely. A few pecan growers are reporting damage in low areas, mainly on leaves but some have shoot damage on younger smaller trees.

A map is attached of hours of temperatures below freezing and the lows that occurred at that site for the 24th of April. If the larger number is a 0, the station was below freezing but for less than an hour.

Foliar Disease Control in Watermelon and Other Cucurbits – Resources for Improved Results

Dr. Jim Shrefler, Extension Horticulturist and Dr. John Damicone, Extension Plant Pathologist

Plant diseases may affect many plant parts including roots, stems, leaves and fruits. There are several diseases of watermelon and other cucurbits which commonly attack Oklahoma crops and which are particularly damaging to above-ground plant parts. These are often referred to as "Foliar Diseases". Several of these are caused by fungi. These diseases generally appear first as spots or discolorations on leaves. Under suitable environmental conditions, leaves, and even entire vines, may be killed very quickly. In some cases fruit are also affected by lesions which may not appear until after the fruit is harvested.

A challenge to the control of foliar diseases is the fact that the problem is difficult to predict from year to year. There are three foliar diseases of particular concern which are frequently observed in Oklahoma watermelon and which can cause severe losses. Any of these diseases can be serious in a given year. These diseases are:

1. Anthracnose, a disease which attacks leaves stems and fruits – This disease can range from severe to non-existent, depending on environmental conditions.
2. Downy Mildew, a disease which attacks leaves – this disease caused severe losses to watermelon in many areas of Oklahoma in 2004
3. Powdery Mildew, a disease which attacks leaves – This is a relatively new disease of watermelon crops in Oklahoma. It has been seen frequently in crops in southeast Oklahoma during the past several years.

Although the last two diseases do not directly infect fruit, if leaves are damaged by the diseases the fruit will not develop and mature properly.

Can these diseases be controlled? Based on trials conducted in Oklahoma over the years, the answer is *yes*! There are various practices a grower should use as part of an overall management approach to prevent losses to these foliar diseases. The publication "Cucurbit Integrated Crop management", Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service Publication E-853, provides a detailed discussion of cultural practices that will help with the prevention and control of these diseases. While these cultural practices are important for prevention of these diseases, another important practice is the *proper* use of fungicides.

For best results, disease control with fungicides requires that the fungicide be applied before the disease attacks the plant. This is because fungicides are most effective for preventing diseases from ever getting started, rather than providing a cure. For plants that are infected, fungicides can help protect new foliage. However, preventing the disease from ever getting started is by far the best approach to foliar disease control.

In order to use fungicides effectively, growers are faced with the questions of which fungicides to use, how to apply fungicides, and when to apply them. Finding the best answer to these questions depends partly on the situation of the individual grower.

Questions to consider are:

Do you have a suitable sprayer to apply fungicides? Early applications before vines begin running are easily applied with field sprayers. For vines that have run extensively, a specially designed spray boom or aerial application will be needed. Special planting configuration in the field may also be needed to facilitate fungicide application. For large planting, aerial application may be the most practical answer.

Which fungicides will you use? A list if fungicides approved for watermelon and other cucurbits is provided in "Fungicides Registered for Cucurbit Diseases" which can be found in "Melon Pest Manger" at www.lane-ag.org . Some of these are effective for specific diseases while others are effective on several of the common cucurbit diseases in Oklahoma. Choosing fungicides that will protect against all of the common diseases of your crop is the wisest choice. If disease symptoms appear, the OSU plant disease diagnostics clinic can help determine the causal organism, information that will be needed to make a judicious decision on which fungicide to use at this point. However, keep in mind that the best protection is a preventive fungicide application.

How often will you be able to apply fungicides? A first consideration here is to follow product label instructions. A common rule of thumb is to make an initial fungicide application at the first sign of blossoms on the crop. Because vines growth is still limited at this point, this is a fairly inexpensive application if made with a ground sprayer. From this point onward, application timing should follow fungicide label instructions. It is often recommended that application be made every two weeks under clear conditions and more frequently when wet conditions are prevalent.

Can disease attacks be predicted? There are several disease forecasting products that can help growers with their fungicide application decision-making. These products should not be the sole information source regarding the need to use fungicides. However, they can alert growers to conditions that are favorable for disease attack. One means of accessing these is through the Melon Pest Manager at www.lane-ag.org

These resources should be useful for developing an effective disease control plan for watermelon and other cucurbits. Taking time to find the best answers to the questions posed here will help determine the best approach to take based on a grower's specific needs. If you have questions, your County Extension Office is your gateway to additional information on disease control in cucurbits and other vegetables.

Onion Field Meeting

Jim Shrefler

An onion production field meeting will be held in Hughes County at Calvin, Oklahoma on Thursday, May 26. There is no charge to attend this event which is sponsored by the McClure Farms of Calvin, The Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture and the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service. The event will provide opportunity to view and learn about a commercial fresh market onion production operation that uses short and intermediate cultivars. Also available for viewing will be research trials on onion cultivar evaluations and the field testing of locally produced hoophouse-grown onion transplants.

A light meal featuring fresh onions will be provided. It is suggested that you bring along your own lawn chairs as this event will be held at the production field and seating will not be provided. It is requested that you let us know if you plan to attend to help with the meal planning. Call 580-889-7343 to RSVP or check the web site: www.lane-ag.org and send an email indicating you will attend.

The McClure Farm is located on the north side of the South Canadian River, east of Calvin. From Highway 75 in Calvin, take the turn off that goes to the east. This turn off is located just south of the Canadian River bridge. The turn off will take you over the iron bridge. After crossing the bridge, turn right and go 5 miles. The field will be on the right. If you have attended in the past, a new field is being used and it is a little further down the road. If you get lost, call 580-513-5544 for help!

Lane Ag Center Field Day

Jim Shrefler

Planning an preparation continues fast and furious for the Lane Agriculture Center Field Day that will be held Saturday, June 11, 2005 from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. The event will offer something for everyone to enjoy including Tours of Research and Demonstration Projects, Cold Watermelon, Antique Tractor displays and competitions, and Live Entertainment.

Examples of current research and demonstration activities include:

- Tomato cultivar evaluation under organic production conditions
- Conventional and organic weed control in onions and peppers
- Low sugar watermelon for diabetics
- Multi-cropping using 3 crops per season with ryegrass and vegetables
- Watermelon culture using grafted plants
- Organic watermelon, pea and sweet corn production
- Vegetable insect and disease control
- UV reflective plastic mulch and kaolin clay as an pest deterrents.
- Forage and turf projects
    - Bermudagrass sprigging date trial
    - Cool-season grass / legume forages for southern Oklahoma
    - St. Augustinegrass turf cultivar evaluation trial.

The Center is located 10 miles east of Atoka on the north side of Highway 3. For questions call 580-889-7343. Check the Lane Ag Center website at www.lane-ag.org for more details.

Master Gardener Corner

David Hillock

2005 Oklahoma Master Gardener Continued Training Summer Conference, June 10, 2005. Information regarding the conference can now be found at http://home.okstate.edu/Okstate/dasnr/hort/hortlahome.nsf/toc/Mastergardener.

An ice cream social will be held on Thursday, June 9 in Weatherford for those who will be arriving early. Be sure to check the box on the registration form if you plan to attend. Attendance to the preconference social is free, but we need to know how many are coming to plan accordingly.

Program and Registration packets should be arriving in your mailboxes about mid-month. Conference registration will be $40.00. Hope to see you all there! To learn more about the conference contact David Hillock, Master Gardener Coordinator, Oklahoma State University, Dept. of Horticulture & Landscape Architecture, 360 Ag Hall, Stillwater, OK 74078. E-mail: hillock@okstate.edu; phone: 405-744-5158 or visit the above listed web site.

Upcoming Horticulture Events

Turf Short Course In-Service for OSU Cooperative Extension Service Educators
May 11, 2005, OSU Botanical Garden Education Center, Stillwater

The training has been set for 9 a.m. – 4 p.m. on May 11 at the OSU Botanical Garden Education Center, 1 mile west of Stillwater. The event covers, in a 1 day compressed format, the fundamentals of turfgrass selection, establishment, pest management and general maintenance pertinent to Oklahoma. Lunch and break refreshments will be provided. Instructors will be Nathan Walker (Turf IPM Scientist), Tom Royer (Extension Entomologist), Holly Compton (Turf Extension Assist) and Dennis Martin (Turfgrass Specialist). Attendees will gain insights and skills in assisting not only their consumer clientele but also information vital to working with professional lawn care applicators, sports field managers and golf course superintendents. Interested OCES extension educators can sign up for the in-service at the staff development site at http://intranet.okstate.edu/OCES/index.htm.

Landscape IPM for NW Oklahoma
May 16, 2005, Garfield County Extension Office, Enid

Landscape IPM lectures will be offered through the Garfield County Extension Office, Enid, May 16 from 1:00 - 4:45 p.m. Preregistration is required for this no-charge event. Please call the Garfield County Extension Office at 580-237-1228 by Tuesday, May 10 with the names of the individuals interested in attending this seminar. CEU certification is pending for categories 3a and 10.

Integrated Pest Management for Landscape Professionals
May 25, 2005, OSU, Stillwater

A one-day landscape IPM workshop will be offered with the focus on outdoor stops covering typical scenarios that a landscaper would encounter at his/her workplace. This event will be team taught by horticulturists, plant pathologists and entomologists. Contact Mike Schnelle at mike.schnelle@okstate.edu or 405-744-7361.

Electrical Hazards and Trees Workshop
June 7, 2005, OSU Botanical Garden, Stillwater

An electrical hazards workshop will be conducted in Stillwater June 7 for professional arborists, landscapers and allied tree care professionals. Industry professionals may contact Mike Schnelle at mike.schnelle@okstate.edu for registration information.

Oklahoma Gardening **Summer Gardenfest**
June 11, 2005, OSU Botanical Garden, Stillwater

Featured keynote speaker will be Felder Rushing.

Oklahoma Pecan Growers' 75th Annual Conference
June 19-21, 2005, Holiday Inn, Stillwater

Registration materials and meeting agenda are available on the OPGA website at http://www.hortla.okstate.edu/pecan/opga/index.html.

Oklahoma Greenhouse Growers' Association Greenhouse Short Course
June 28-30, 2005, OSU-Oklahoma City

A greenhouse short course will be conducted with speakers addressing needs of both seasoned as well as new growers. For information contact Wendy Gerdes at 405-942-5276 or OklahomaONLAOGGA@aol.com.

Grape Field Day
July 23, 2005, Oklahoma Fruit Research Station, Perkins and Woodland Park Vineyard, Stillwater

Greenhouse Growers' Bus Tour
September 7, 2005

The Oklahoma Greenhouse Growers' Association will offer a one-day greenhouse production tour originating in Oklahoma City and finishing in the Park Hill/Tahlequah area. Interested growers or those contemplating the profession should contact Wendy Gerdes at 405-942-5276 for registration information.

Nursery, Landscape and Greenhouse Trade Show and Convention
September 30-October 1, 2005, Tulsa Convention Center
Contact Wendy Gerdes – Oklahoma ONLAOGGA@aol.com

Greenhouse Growers' Fall Update
October 26, 2005, Holiday Inn, Stillwater
Contact Mike Schnelle at mike.schnelle@okstate.edu or 405-744-7361

60th Annual Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference & Trade Show
November 16-18, 2005, Wes Watkins Center for International Trade Development, Stillwater

"Stillwater, Where Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference began." The conference and show will provide a broad array of educational presentations. Education is being planned for the sports turf, landscape, lawncare, sod production and golf course management industries. Pesticide Applicator CEUs will also be available. Unlike previous years, participants will choose from one of several designated hotels. Early booking of rooms will be required of attendees since the various sporting events in Stillwater results in competition for lodging. More information on the conference will be available shortly.

6th Annual Oklahoma/Arkansas Turf Short Course
January 11-12, 2006, OSU Botanical Garden, Stillwater

The event is an introductory short course that targets those practitioners in the landscape and lawncare industries who have not had the opportunity to take an introductory turf course. However some attendees are those who are new to the AR/OK region or those simply wanting to brush up on regional turf recommendations. The course covers turf identification, selection, establishment and the maintenance practices common to the region. The focus of the short course is on the "why" behind the "how" turf is managed in the region. More information on the conference will be available in October.

For more information about upcoming events, please contact Stephanie Larimer at 405-744-5404 or stephanie.larimer@okstate.edu.